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course, the same—grateful to their deliverers, and filled with a fervent spirit of loyalty to the flag which now stood with North Stars.

Torques of planters and of negroes come into Orangeburg, daily, to see Gen. Hartwell, of Massachusetts, who commands the post. They have all one errand—to know what terms the conqueror, or the deliverer, as the case may be, is determined to impose.

To the planters the following circulars are read and responded:

HIGHLY, NORTHERN DEPT., DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23, 1865. }  
CIRCULAR—TO PLANTERS, ETC.: Numerous applications have been made to me for information as to the policy to be adopted on the subject of labor. I have decided in favor of the following course:—

1. That the freedmen shall be engaged as laborers for the present season, and for some time thereafter, until they may be enabled to take their own course for their support.

2. That equitable contracts in writing will be made by the owners of the land with the freedmen for the present year.

3. Payment will be made in kind, and the allowance of one-half the crop is recommended as a fair compensation for the labor, the landlord furnishing subsistence until the crop is gathered.

4. That the freedmen will be submitted to the nearest military or Naval Commander for approval and indorsement.

When the above requirements are complied with, protection will be granted, as far as possible, but where no contract will be considered, the crop raised will be considered forfeited for the use of the laborer. Should the owners refuse to engage if they will not, the Government, and the land will be used by the freedmen from the interior. JOSEPH P. BUCHER, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

HIGHLY, NORTHERN DEPT., DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23, 1865. }  
CIRCULAR—TO THE FREEDMEN: The following circulars of the Secretary of the War, and the Secretary of the Navy, are hereby published for the information of the freedmen of South Carolina residing within this District:

You are invited, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, prescribed by the War Department, to make equitable contracts for labor with the freedmen. Such contracts, approved by the Commander of the nearest Military Post, will be considered binding on both parties and will be enforced by the military authorities, as far as the requirements of the contract are concerned.

The contract will set forth in words the freedom of the laborer.

When the freedman is, from age or infirmity, unable to labor, and is without natural protection, his superior officers will endeavor to protect him, as far as possible. The planters are requested to meet, and devise some method for providing for such persons; and, until such provision is made, they will remain on and draw their support from the Government, until they are able to take care of themselves.

JOSEPH P. BUCHER, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

The hopeless plight of the poor whites, which is described by soldiers and refugees as something appalling, renders the planters disposed to do the best they can with the blacks; but there are large numbers who are evidently intent to do as the Jamaica planters did—exclude the freed slaves under any and every pretext. Their conversation shows this. Unless all South Carolina is punished by anti-Slavery troops, this State will become a desert by the desertion of the laborers who possess its wealth. It is very desirable for the good of all parties that it should change owners—far be it from the planter that he may lose to work for his own labor, for the black that he may become an honest laborer, which under the present capitalists he has no opportunity to become; for the poor white that he may have and see an opportunity to rise in the social scale.

No man in the North who has not lived among these planters can understand what a brutal and vicious class of persons they are. The New York Five Points could turn out at random a more life-and-death and as moral—conference a delegation any day as I have seen here in conference with Gen. Hartwell.

To the freedmen Gen. Hartwell gives the advice that is embodied in the following semi-freedom, which, by the way, is a model of its kind, as it is adapted to the most ignorant intellect by its simple phraseology:

HIGHLY, NORTHERN DEPT., DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, }  
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 20, 1865. }  
TO THE COLORED PEOPLE: You know that you are free and are to be treated like freemen and women; but there is no one to support you and your families while you are poor. I will rent you a field and you may work it, and you will be the best thing you can do.

The bargain that you make to work for a share of the crops will be good for you the first year, but if you want there you could find nothing to do to get a living.

No one will be allowed to abuse you or treat you like slaves, and you will not be allowed to take what does not belong to you, and you had better make a bargain for work as soon as you can.

A. S. HARTWELL, Major Brig. Gen.

The objection made to Gen. Hatch's circular by friends of the blacks is that in the first place it is a description of power, which rests exclusively in Gen. Saxton; and in the second place that it puts the negro at the mercy of any pro-Slavery military commander or of the planters. It is better that these things should be stated bluntly and plainly, as they are actually discussed in anti-Slavery circles North and South. Having friendly relations with the different officers and meeting indebted for personal favors to none of them, (for am more than careful to carry out THE TRUTH,) I suppose that its special correspondents shall put themselves under no private obligations to any one. I think I am as well qualified as anyone to write on this point.

In the first place, then, it is notorious in this Department that every obstruction possible is and has always been thrown in Gen. Saxton's way, and that his right to the title and powers of Military Governor is not disputed merely, but denied. His mere transportation to convey his emigrants to the Islands, and his inability to force of subordinates adequate to his duties—Hence, if he alone is the proper officer to deal with the freedmen, his powers should be well defined, and sufficient forces and authority be given him to attend to these people. As it is VERY SERIOUS SUFFERING is caused to the freedmen by this conflict of authorities.

The friends of the blacks could do no greater service than have this jurisdiction defined. I care not who is in power here if he be a friend of the freedmen and not an enemy of the poor whites; but it is very necessary that neither class should suffer by reason of this military jumble. In the second place, it is the fault of our own Government if pro-Slavery men are friends of power here, and especially the fault of the friends of the freedmen if they leave a stone unturned to oust them. It is idle to denounce the blacks, if they are not to be enfranchised, and it is worse than idle to submit to the rule of their enemies, when their friends have influence in Washington.

Lieut. Brock has just come in with Gen. McGrath. He was arrested at Columbus quietly. He is a tall, broad faced, rather sunken-looking man. He is hated by the so-called white Unionists. Blunt and he are regarded as the authors of the war. He did much to excite and incite the people at the beginning of the Rebellion by taking off his robe and coming down from the Bench in open coat and declaring the Union dissolved. He was then a United States District Judge. His late slaves describe him as a hard taskmaster. He has the reputation of being able to throw himself outside of as much whiffy in as short a space of time as any other distinguished man in this State.

How are the mighty fallen! Not four years ago he declared that he had rather blow his brains out than be taken by the Yankees, and let he is brought as a sheep to the slaughter without a struggle.

His home in Charleston was assigned as a "Teachers' Home," and is now occupied by Yankee school-ma'ams and school-masters who came there to teach the colored children! By the way, he tells one personal lie in his vocabulary's proclamation which deserves to be noted. He says: "To have succeeded in these"—i. e. in advancing the interests of the State—"would have seemed to me a reward the richest and only intermediate which I could have left to say children."

Not "the only," Governor, for I spend my leisure hours in the Public School, and have a class of colored children—none of them your own. Could you not have left him freedom and an education?"

REHWICK.

CHARLESTON, May 31, 1865.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and children, and Mrs. Clement C. Clay arrived in this port on the Wm. P. Clyde on Sunday last. The vessel lay in the stream and the negroes were driven to visitors. Mrs. Davis is an

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